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Information

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. In spite of mass deportations, the population of Kaunas appears to have increased since World War II, and living quarters are more crowded than formerly. Large numbers of Russians have settled in the city in the postwar years.
2. The streets of Kaunas are for the most part wide and straight. Street signs are usually in both Lithuanian and Russian. The principal street is Stalino Aleja (formerly Laisves Aleja), on or near which most of the government buildings and large stores are located. A typical building in the center of the city is of brick, three stories high, with a tin or tile roof. There are a few office buildings of five or six stories. In the suburbs, most of the buildings are small frame houses. In front of each building, especially in the suburbs, there is usually a triangular box illuminated from inside and bearing the house number and a black disk on which are inscribed the names of the owner of the building and of all its inhabitants, as well as the designation of the militia detachment and neighborhood administration (valdyba) to which the building belongs.
3. In the center of the city, sewage and water lines have been laid, but in the suburbs, the majority of homes depend on outdoor toilets and wells. Some low areas, such as the Old City, Sanciai, and Vilijampole, are flooded each spring. Zaliasis Kalnas and Aleksotas are located on hills.
4. The bridge from Kaunas to Aleksotas has been rebuilt of concrete and the bridge to Vilijampole rebuilt of wood, since the war. The steel railroad bridge is believed to have double tracks. A suspension bridge for passengers (sic) only, which had replaced the prewar bridge to Panemune, was torn down in 1954, and it was said that a concrete span would be constructed in its place.
5. The power station for the city of Kaunas is located in the suburb of Petrasiumai. The voltage is believed to be 220. After the war, only the center of the city was electrically illuminated, but, since 1953, the suburbs also have electric streetlights, although the bulbs are weak and do not give much light. Only factories are assured of a steady supply of current. In the early postwar years,

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it was common for private consumers to be without electric current for months at a time. Even under present conditions, they are often deprived of current for as much as a week. Current is usually available only during the day, and if available in the evening, it is very weak. The cost of installing electricity in a private home is about 400 rubles.

6. In 1953, the only public telephones in Kaunas were in the postoffice building. Glass-walled public telephone booths were being erected on Stalino Aleja in the summer of 1954.
7. The main daily newspaper is the Kauno Tiesa. The Upeivis, which is a publication of the Nemunas River Shipping Enterprise, is believed to be also a daily paper. It costs 14 rubles annually. The majority of Lithuanians appear to pay very little attention to State propaganda.
8. Listening to foreign broadcasts is not officially prohibited in Kaunas, but it is not done openly. Although foreign broadcasts can be picked up on most radio sets, there is frequent jamming by the Soviets. Official loudspeaker systems are set up in the market place, Miesto Sodas, Vytauto Park, and at Karo Muzejus and the Nemunas River Shipping Enterprise. The last named can be heard in the whole area near Aleksotas bridge. A wired radio can be obtained for a private home by the payment of a 40-ruble fee for installation and five rubles per month thereafter. Only Kaunas and Vilnyus can be received on such sets. Radios can be bought at stores on Stalino Aleja across from Ukmerges Plentas, on the corner of Stalino Aleja and Daukanto Gatve, and on Stalino Aleja near Igulos Baznycia. A Moskvich model costs 191 rubles. Radio repair shops are located on Prezidento Gatve and on Luksio Gatve, near the corner of Senamiescio Gatve.
9. Kaunas is serviced by several bus lines. (See bus schedules on page 10 and overlay to city plan in attachment 2.) Tickets are sold aboard the busses. There are no streetcar lines. Taxi stands are located at the railroad station and at the corner of Luksio, Prezidento, and Stalino Alejos. At the latter stand, there are about 15 taxis. The fare is reportedly two rubles per kilometer in the city and four rubles outside the city.
10. The Kaunas railroad station has been rebuilt of brick on the site of the previous building destroyed during the war. The station is fenced and guarded. Entrance to the respective platforms is closed two to three minutes before departure of trains. Trains leave Kaunas for Vilnyus at 1000 and 1530 hours daily. The track from Kaunas to Vilnyus, to Kazlu Ruda (N 54-45, E 23-30), and to Virbalis (N54-37, E 22-48) is double.¹ The track from Kaunas to Alytus (N 54-25, E 24-05) has been partially torn out but still goes as far as Marijampole (N 54-35, E 23-22). In the Kaunas freight station, there are two cranes. One, used for loading containers, is engine-driven with a capacity of at least 1.5 tons.² The second is a stationary crane used to load coal.
11. There are a large number of bars in Kaunas of three main types, called, respectively, uskandine, bufetas, and valgykla. The uskandines belong to government trusts and are numbered, but are usually called by the name of the manager. They serve cold food and beer and vodka. In the summer of 1954, there was a report that in the future vodka would be sold only in restaurants or valgyklas. The MVD and militia appear to exercise no special control in drinking establishments. The Palanga Restaurant, which features music for its patrons and is open only in summer, is located in Miesto Sodas near a theater. A pair of small sausages bought there costs 2.15 rubles.
12. Two hotels in Kaunas are the Nemunas Hotel, located in Stalino Aleja near 22 Gatve (formerly Vasario 16 Gatve), and the Lietuvos Viesbutis (Hotel), also on Stalino Aleja.
13. There are two legitimate theaters in Kaunas: The Drama Theater (formerly the Valstybes Theater) on Stalino Aleja, and the Youth Theater located in the building

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formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Movie Theater. Ticket prices for the legitimate theater range up to 30 rubles. There are several movie theaters on Stalino Aleja: the Romuva, Glorija, Forum, and Kapitol.³ The Pasaka is in Zalasis Kalnas. The Pasvaiste is a new theater in Sanciai. There is also a movie theater in the former parish house at the intersection of Kreivoji, Vidukalnio, and Antakalnio Gatves in Aleksotas. Movie theaters are open from 1500 to 0100 hours, and the final performance is often a foreign film, which attracts a larger crowd than the usual Soviet film. Tickets are two to seven rubles in price, with the cheapest seats near the screen. The best seats are usually five rubles.

14. The Conservatory of Music is located in Ugniagesiu Gatve and the School of Art in Italijos Gatve. There is a Veterinary Academy in Varniu Gatve in Vilijampole. The Polytechnic Institute is in Duonelacio Gatve near Karo Muzejas, and the Medical Institute is in the same building as the Vytauto Didziojo University.
15. Medical treatment is free in Kaunas. There are at least four hospitals in the city: The Red Cross Hospital on Stalino Aleja near Igulos Baznycia, the Didziosios Clinic in Zalasis Kalnas, Gelezinkelio Hospital on Traku Gatve, and the Nemunas River Shipping Enterprise Hospital.⁴ The last named usually treats only employees, but occasionally other patients are admitted. In addition to the hospitals, there is a series of polyclinics engaged chiefly in diagnosis and examination. Among these are one in Zalasis Kalnas at the same location as the Didziosios Clinic, one on Jaksto Gatve, one on the corner of Mickeviciaus and Misku Gatves, and one in Sanciai. A third type of medical facility in Kaunas is known as an ambulatorija. There are a large number of ambulatorijas in Kaunas, among them one on Kolukiesiu Gatve (formerly Dariaus ir Gireno Gatve), and one with a street number above 100 on Veiveriu Plentas in the area of First Julijanava. Patients report usually to an ambulatorija for initial diagnosis and treatment. If it is a first visit, the patient's vital statistics are recorded by a secretary, and he must wait his turn to see a doctor. If he wishes to obtain a certificate releasing him from work, he may be asked for his work certificate (darbo pasvyresimas).
16. During the season, about 600 persons are employed at the meat combine, formerly called Maistas, on Bakanausko Plentas. (See sketch 1 on page 13.) In the off season, there are about 200 employees. The director is (fnu) Rutkauskas. All the buildings are of brick excepting the horse stable, which is wooden. Most of the meat is exported to the interior of the USSR. From 180 to 200 cattle are slaughtered daily, 200 to 400 hogs two or three times a week, 300 to 500 rabbits per month, and about 50 sheep two or three times per week. Calves are slaughtered only for medical purposes. Some fowl are also killed.
17. A new rail spur (No. 89 on attachment 1), which serves a number of enterprises, has been built along Svensionia Gatve. In the spring of 1954, there were piles of bricks along the spur, and workmen had completed the foundations of some warehouses. About 400 to 500 meters north of the Drobe Cloth Factory (No. 39 on attachment 1) is an installation called Zemiekaimas, which produces machinery and artificial fertilizer for kolkhozy and sovkhhozy. Just north of Zemiekaimas, peat is produced, and, about 100 meters north, there is an installation called Plukdymas, which is engaged in logging and has one crane. The logs are floated down from the southern Lithuanian SSR. North of Plukdymas is an enterprise where iron and steel are loaded by means of a crane mounted on caterpillar treads. A fifth installation on the new spur belongs to the Fuel Section of the city of Kaunas.
18. Among other industrial installations in Kaunas is the Inkaras Shoe Factory near the last city bus stop enroute to Lampedziai, which employs about 800 workers. It was partially destroyed during the war and is still in the process of being rebuilt. Other enterprises are the Atrama Bed Factory, which employs about 100 workers, the Viktorija Biscuit and Macaroni Plant, the Jega Engine Repair Works,

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the Vata Cotton and Wool Plant, the Audimas Woollen Plant, with about 100 employees, the Vilkas Tannery, the Priekalis Nail Factory in Jonavos Gatte, a lemmade plant in Jonavos Gatte, two sawmills in Minauskio Gatte, which have been rebuilt since the war, a match factory, and a pots and pans factory. There is a ramp about 200 meters long and ten meters wide at the end of Gelezinkelio Gatte, the purpose of which is unknown.

1. Comment: According to A.M.S. Map N501, Virbalis is not on a rail line. Possibly in the direction of Virbalis is meant.

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Comments:

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2. Heavy shipping containers are manufactured at a factory located at No. 24 on the overlay of Kaunas in attachment 1.
3. The theater names given are those used prior to Soviet occupation.
4. The hospitals are designated by their prewar names.

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Legend to Overlay of the City Plan of Kaunas in Attachment 1

1. Meat combine, formerly called Maistas. (See also sketch 1 on page 13,)
2. Port of Kaunas.
3. Radio installation in an area fenced with barbed wire: Inside the fence are three wooden poles, each about 20 meters high, with wires (presumably antennas) running between them. In the enclosure are a building about 50 meters long and two or three stories high and possibly three or four wooden huts. A guard is located at the entrance to the enclosure near the main building. On one occasion, approximately ten military trucks were seen in the enclosure.
4. Air Force barracks, a two- or three-story brick building about 50 meters long.
5. Garage for military trucks, open-sided, but roofed: The area is fenced, and a guard is at the entrance on Bakanausko Plentas. At one time, about 100 trucks were seen in the garage.
6. Girls' dormitory for an institute which is probably located on Technikos Prospektas near the Botanical Gardens: The boys' dormitory is located nearby. There are approximately 30 girls and 40 boys living in the dormitories. All are Lithuanians. The course lasts five years, and students are graduated at about the age of 21.
7. Glass factory, consisting of two 100 m x 25 m two-story brick buildings, and a 40 m x 50 m one-story brick building. The factory produces tea glasses, bottles, and other glasses for home use, excepting window glass. Much of the output is used domestically. About 300 workers are employed. A woman who was employed at the factory claimed that during the winter of 1952-53 the workers did not receive regular salaries, but only advances of 100 to 200 rubles per month for a period of about six months, because of some difficulty with the bank.
8. Seed distribution base, formerly called Sodyba.
9. Air Force headquarters and officers' barracks, six buildings within a fenced area. It is uncertain which of the two locations shown is correct. A guard is stationed at the entrance on Veiveriu Plentas. The headquarters is located on the second floor of the building nearest to the street. On the first floor of the same building is a PX (voyentorg), which some civilians are occasionally allowed to patronize. Most of the officers seen in the area are captains and lieutenants, but two or three colonels have been observed.
10. Air Force school, comprising one three- or four-story building about 50 meters long and three wooden one-story buildings 30 to 50 meters long in a fenced area. It is possibly an officer candidate school, as several
and
11. non-commissioned officers were observed in the enclosure. A guard is posted at the entrance, which is near Aleksoto Baznycia.
12. Headquarters of the Sixth Militia Detachment, a two-story brick building comprising about 20 rooms. On the second floor are the offices of the chief, the interrogation section, the Opergruppe (anti-black market section), and the passport section. On the first floor are the guardroom and cells. Until fall 1952, the head of the passport section was (fnu) Stripkus. From then until spring 1954, it was (fnu) Austikalnis. The Sixth Militia Detachment is commanded by Major (fnu) Beledov, a Russian. Until sometime in 1953, the militia chief of the Birutes area is believed to have been Lt. (fnu) Paukstys. His successor, until fall 1953, was Lt. (fnu) Adamkevicius, who then became militia chief of the Marvele area. From fall 1953 to spring 1954, an unknown Russian held the position. From spring until early summer 1954, Lt. (fnu) Butkevicius was chief, succeeded by an unknown Lithuanian lieutenant from Vilijampole.

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13. Air Force headquarters, a two-story building about 20 meters long (see also No. 9; uncertain which is correct).
14. Former observatory: Within a large barbed wire enclosure, several large garages about 100 meters long were in the final stages of construction in June 1954. At least 50 military trucks and about ten antiaircraft guns of approximately 75-mm caliber were seen in the enclosure. A guard is posted at the entrance, which is located near the point where Dariaus ir Gireno Gatve turns south.
15. Fuel storage tanks of about 30 cubic meters capacity each, three buried and two aboveground.
16. Various military and civilian installations: Observed from Aleksoto Tiltas in the direction of Gelezinis Tiltas, the installations are probably to located in the following order along Minkausko Gatve: On the right, a saw-mill, a flour mill, a military storage area, a fuel depot of the Highway Directorate, an army sawmill; on the left, guard quarters in a 20 m x 15 m one-story house, a 20 m x 20 m grain elevator 40 meters high, and two fuel storage tanks of about 20 cubic meters each. Also located in the area are about ten one-story buildings of brick or concrete, 50 to 70 meters long, used for storage of food, clothing, and possibly weapons.
23. Warehouses of the Highway Directorate, three 20 m x 100 m one-story wooden buildings, in which iron, cement, kerosene, and gasoline are stored. The area is fenced and the entrance guarded.
24. Container factory, employing about 1,000 workers. The containers measuring 2.2 m x 2 m x 1 m, are of wood bound with iron and hold about 1.5 tons each. They are designed for shipment. A narrow-gauge railroad works producing brakes and other parts for locomotives and cars was formerly located at the spot. About three years ago (probably 1951), the works was removed to an unknown location.
25. Aleksotas passenger station.
26. Aleksotas freight station: There is one ramp about 300 meters long and 15 to 20 meters wide.
27. Military barracks, possibly for a tank unit. In spring 1954, about ten tanks, probably from this area, were observed going out of town on Bakanausko Plentas.
28. According to rumors, a tank unit was stationed at about this point.
29. Fenced area in which about 20 guns and the same number of trucks were seen in late summer 1953.
30. Housing Directorate of Lenin Rayon.
31. Housing Directorate of Pozelos Rayon, possibly street number 94. The last director was (fnu) Bartulis.
32. Barracks and military area. The barracks destroyed during the war have been repaired.
33. Headquarters of the Fourth Militia Detachment.
34. Karolio Pozelos chocolate and candy factory, employing about 300 workers.
35. Military Commissariat (voyenkomat) of Karolio Pozelos Rayon.
36. Housing Directorate of Pozelos Rayon (see also No. 31; uncertain which is correct location).

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37. Executive Committee of Pozelos Rayon.
38. Metal factory, manufacturing pails, pots, and tin plates . and employing about 500 workers.
39. Drobe Factory, three 50 m x 20 m brick buildings, two or three stories high. Cloth for suits and coats is manufactured. There are about 500 workers.
40. Maumedis Sawmill, manufacturing parquet for floors. About 150 workers are employed.
41. Koton Stocking Factory.
42. Bus factory, producing busses, excepting the engine parts. There are about 400 employees.
43. Nemunas River Shipping Enterprise (Nemuno Laivininkyste).
44. Headquarters of the First Militia Detachment.
45. Housing Directorate of Lenin Rayon (see also No. 30; uncertain which is correct location).
46. Military Commissariat of Lenin Rayon, 11 Senamiescio Gatve (formerly Prezidento Gatve).
47. Unidentified installation.
48. Peoples's Court of Lenin Rayon.
49. Executive Committees of the city of Kaunas and Lenin Rayon, located in a five- or six-story brick building, about 60 m x 60 m. The street address may be 78 Stalino Aleja. The building is unguarded. In the same building are located the Registry of Vital Statistics and an office which recruits workers for employment in the interior of the USSR.
50. Central postoffice.
51. Main prison of Kaunas, where all types of prisoners are kept. The guards wear red caps.
52. College of Medicine.
53. First Polyclinic of the city of Kaunas and TB dispensary.
54. City Militia Section, commonly called Gorotdel. The same building houses the headquarters of the Third Militia Detachment and the Auto Inspection Office. There is a prison at the corner of Duonelaicio and Gedimino Gatves to which persons are sent immediately after arrest; it may be in this building.
55. MVD headquarters at 6 Stalino Aleja on the corner of Vytauto Prospektas, a 40 m x 40 m four-story brick building, with two guards.
56. Neris Auto Repair Shop and Parts Factory, with about 300 employees.
57. Trade union headquarters.
58. Railroad militia quarters.
59. Office of the commandant of the city of Kaunas.
60. Pergale Turbine Factory, formerly called Tilmanasas, employing about 900 workers. It was destroyed during the war and rebuilt and is still expanding. It consists of one four- or five-story building 100 m x 200 m, one four- or

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five-story building 100 m x 100 m, one four- or five-story building 50 m x 50 m, one four- or five-story building 200 m x 300 m, and three or four smaller buildings. (See also sketch 3 on page 15.)

61. Sodyba Canning Factory for berries, cabbage, cucumbers, etc., with about 40 employees. (See also sketch 3 on page 15.)
62. Milk, butter, and cheese plant (pieno-sviesto-surio baze), formerly called Pieno Centras. It employs about 300 workers and has many branches in the provinces. The telephone number is 2763. (See also sketch 3 on page 15.)
63. Auto repair shop, employing about 100 workers.
64. Beer brewery, with about 200 employees. (The name is uncertain. It is called Keva, Raudona Veliava, or Pasvaiste.)
65. Military hospital.
66. Kauno Audiniai Silk Factory. Over 1,000 workers are employed. When the factory is operating at capacity, four to eight tons of silk are brought to the Glavlegsbyt (Chief Directorate of Sales) warehouse, located in Dauksos Gatve. (Frequency of shipments not stated.) The bulk of the output is sent to the interior of the USSR. The director is (fnu) Zilinskas. (See also sketch 2 on page 14.)
67. Liteksas Silk Factory, employing about 400 workers. (See also sketch 2 on page 14.) Near Liteksas, which is located at No. 67, is the Tekiotazas Plant, which manufactures underclothes and has 200 to 300 employees.
68. Nemunas River Shipping Enterprise workshops.
69. Military Commissariat of the city of Kaunas.
70. Firemen's quarters.
71. Unidentified installation.
72. Auto repair shop and factory.
73. Bread factory, employing about 400 workers.
74. and 75. Military barracks.
76. to 78. Military warehouses.
79. Two ferries, one for vehicles and one for passengers. The former can carry two horse-drawn vehicles; the latter carries 50 to 80 persons. The crossing takes about ten minutes, and the fare is 20 kopeks each for persons and bicycles. The ferries run at frequent intervals during the day; at night, only on demand. There are also two or three motor boats which take passengers across the river at the same place as the ferries. Each motor boat can carry ten to 12 persons, and the fare is 50 kopeks each.
80. Two hand-powered boats which run only during the day, probably from 0500 to 2400 hours.
81. Ferry for passengers only, with a capacity of 50 to 80 persons. The fare is 20 kopeks per person during the day and 50 kopeks at night.
82. One motor boat, in daytime service only.
83. Two motor boats and one hand-powered boat on a twenty-four hour schedule. The latter runs only to and from the island.
84. Ferry or boat.

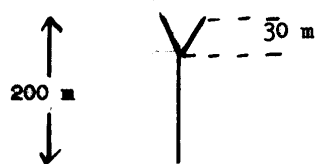
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85. Kaunas airfield: Runways are paved.
- a. One-story wooden building of about four rooms covered with concrete on the outside. The original airfield buildings were destroyed during the war. The quarters of the airfield guards are in a wooden barracks near the railroad. A guard is stationed near the fuel tanks (No. 15) during the day. At night, guards are stationed at the intersection of Veiveriu Plentas and Bakanausko Plentas, at the point where the railroad turns near the point marked Schule (school) on the city plan, at the end of the railroad near Maistas, and near the guard quarters.
 - b. About 40 twin-engine transport aircraft believed to be in civilian use.
 - c. An open shed about 100 meters long and 30 meters wide, and four or five wooden houses, each of three or four rooms, possibly inhabited by Soviet Air Force officers. The shed serves as a garage. As many as 30 Air Force trucks have been seen there. Some bombers parked with their tails under the shed were also seen.
 - d. About 100 twin-engine bombers (sic).
 - e. About 100 fighter planes (sic), three or four of which were jets.
 - f. About 15 helicopters.
86. Probably a munitions depot: There is a barbed wire fence just behind the rail yards near Gekezinkelio Gatve.
87. Committee of the Communist Party (sic), located in a 20 m x 30 m two- or three-story brick building, on the northeast corner of Duonelicio and Vieniyes Aikste. There are no guards on the outside of the building.
88. Former Air Force workshops, destroyed during the war. The whole area is fenced and guarded. According to rumor, new workshops are being built.
89. Rail spur along Svencioniu Gatve.
90. Kaunas radio station: The antennas were destroyed during the war, but three have been rebuilt. The poles are probably of steel and are connected by wires at the top. They are fork-shaped, as shown in the sketch, and are possibly arranged in a triangular pattern. The tallest pole is about 200 meters and the shortest about 150 meters in height.



Sketch of Radio Antenna


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Schedule of Bus Lines in the City of Kaunas
(See overlay to city plan of Kaunas in attachment 2)

Bus line	Color of bus	Type	Known stops	Fares
A. Rotuse-Sanciai (0500 to 0100 hours, every three to five minutes)	Red with yellow stripes around doors and roof	New, Soviet manu- facture, quadrangu- lar:	Corner of Vilniaus and Dauksos Gatves. Near former Presiden- tura. Corner of Stalino Aleja and Ukmerges Plentas,	30 kp
				
			City park, Igalos Baznycia, Red Cross.	60 kp
			Trade Union building. Military hospital. Bus station. Railroad station.	90 kp
			Napoleono Gatve (?). Garage. Sanciai market place.	1.20 kp
B. Rotuse-Maistas (0600 to 2200 hours, every 40 minutes)	Red with yellow stripes around doors and roof	Same as A	Sanciai postoffice. Panemuna bridge.	1.50 rb
			Aleksotas postoffice (Veiveriu Plentas 88).	
				30 kp
C. Rotuse-Garliava (0600 to 2400 hours, every 40 minutes)	Red with yellow stripes around doors and roof	Same as A	Corner of Veiveriu and Bakanausko Plentas. Maistas,	60 kp
			Aleksotas postoffice. Bakanausko Plentas. First Julijanava (Corner of Veiveriu and Senavos Plentas),	60 kp
			Second Julijanava (near an unidentified estate),	2.10 rb or 1.80 rb (before 1950, 3 rb)
D. Rotuse-Freda (0700 to 2200 hours, every 40 minutes)	Red with yellow stripes around doors and roof, Sometimes green	Same as A when red; old box- like pre- war busses when green	School on Minkausko Gatve near island in Nemunas River. Grain elevator.	
				30 kp
			Railroad bridge.	60 kp
			Freda.	90 kp

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E. Rotuse-Marvele (Starting from Rotuse at 0700, 0800, 1600, and 1700 hours and returning one-half hour later)	Green	Old box-like pre-war busses	Marvele.	90 kp
F. Didziosios Klinikos-Vilijampole or Demokratu Gatve	Red with yellow stripes around doors and roof. Sometimes green	Same as A when red; same as E when green	Didziosios Klinikos, somewhere near Neris River. Neris River. Either Utenos Gatve or Tvirtoves Aleja. Italijos Gatve. Stop possibly called Saules Namai. Ukmerges Plentas and Luksio Gatve. ¹	90 kp
			Near Vilijampole bridge. Just across bridge near Kino Union. Jėsiibto Gatve: Market place, near Saungos Aikste.	60 kp (?)
			Possibly Varniu Gatve and Demokratu Gatve.	?
G. Didziosios Klinikos-Atrama	Red with yellow stripes around doors and roof. Sometimes green	Same as A when red; same as E when green	Same route as F; Didziosios Klinikos. Demokratu Gatve to Paneriu Gatve. Veterinary Academy. Just before crossing Inkaras channel, which is possibly just under Mikalinava on the city plan.	From the corner of Luksio Gatve and Ukmerges Plentas to Inkaras is 60 kp.
			Atrama should be the next stop after Inkaras.	?
H. Atrama-Lapedziai (Every 40 minutes; in summer only; not on overlay to city plan)				

1. Comment: This route does not correspond to overlay.

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~~-12-~~Legend to Sketch 1. Kaunas Meat Combine (Maistas)

1. Office, a 20 m x 20 m one-story building, unguarded.
2. Meat store.
3. Food store.
4. Entrance for employees, with a guard post. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are all in a 10 m x 30 m one-story building. Near No. 4 is a gate for vehicles and trains.
5. Office of the guard commander, about 8 m x 10 m.
6. Storehouse for bones, a new building about 10 m x 30 m, complete excepting the roof, which is of temporary construction.
7. Horse stable, built of wood. There is room for 15 horses, but only ten or 12 are present.
8. Messhall and doctors' office, a 20 m x 40 m two-story building.
9. Locksmith's shop, a 10 m x 15 m one-story building.
10. Joiner's shop and storage room, a 15 m x 50 m one-story building.
11. Shipping section, a 20 m x 40 m two-story building.
12. Sausage section, a 20 m x 40 m two-story building.
13. Stables, 20 m x 60 m.
14. Slaughterhouse, a 20 m x 200 m one-story building.
15. Storagehouse for hides, a 20 m x 30 m one-story building.
16. Grease section, a 20 m x 30 m two-story building.
17. Brick chimney, about 50 meters high.
18. New cold storage houses, 30 m x 150 m, two or three stories high, of brick construction without windows. The buildings were completed in June 1954, but installation of equipment was still in progress.

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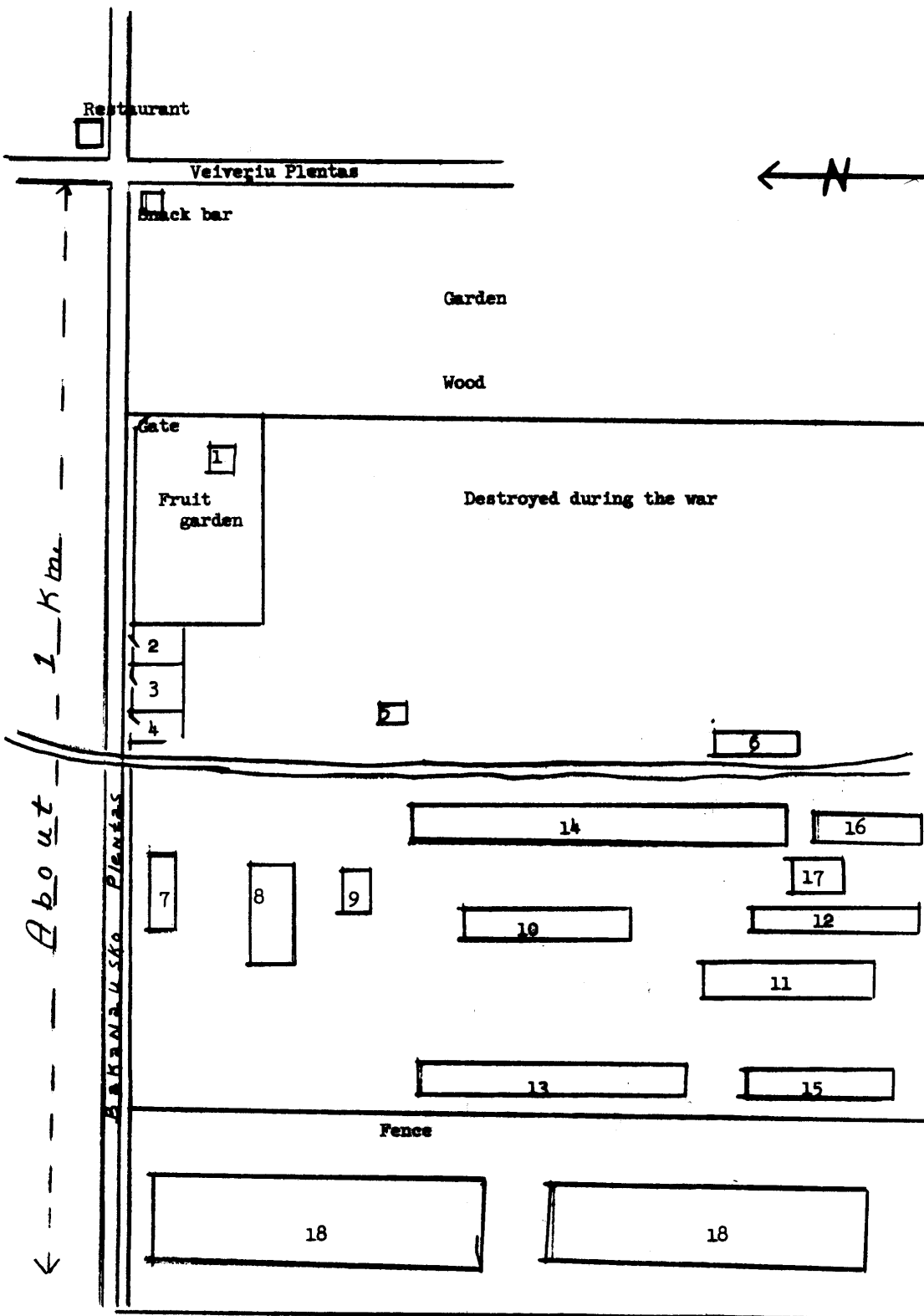
S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

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Sketch No. 1

Kaunas Meat Combine (Maistas)



S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

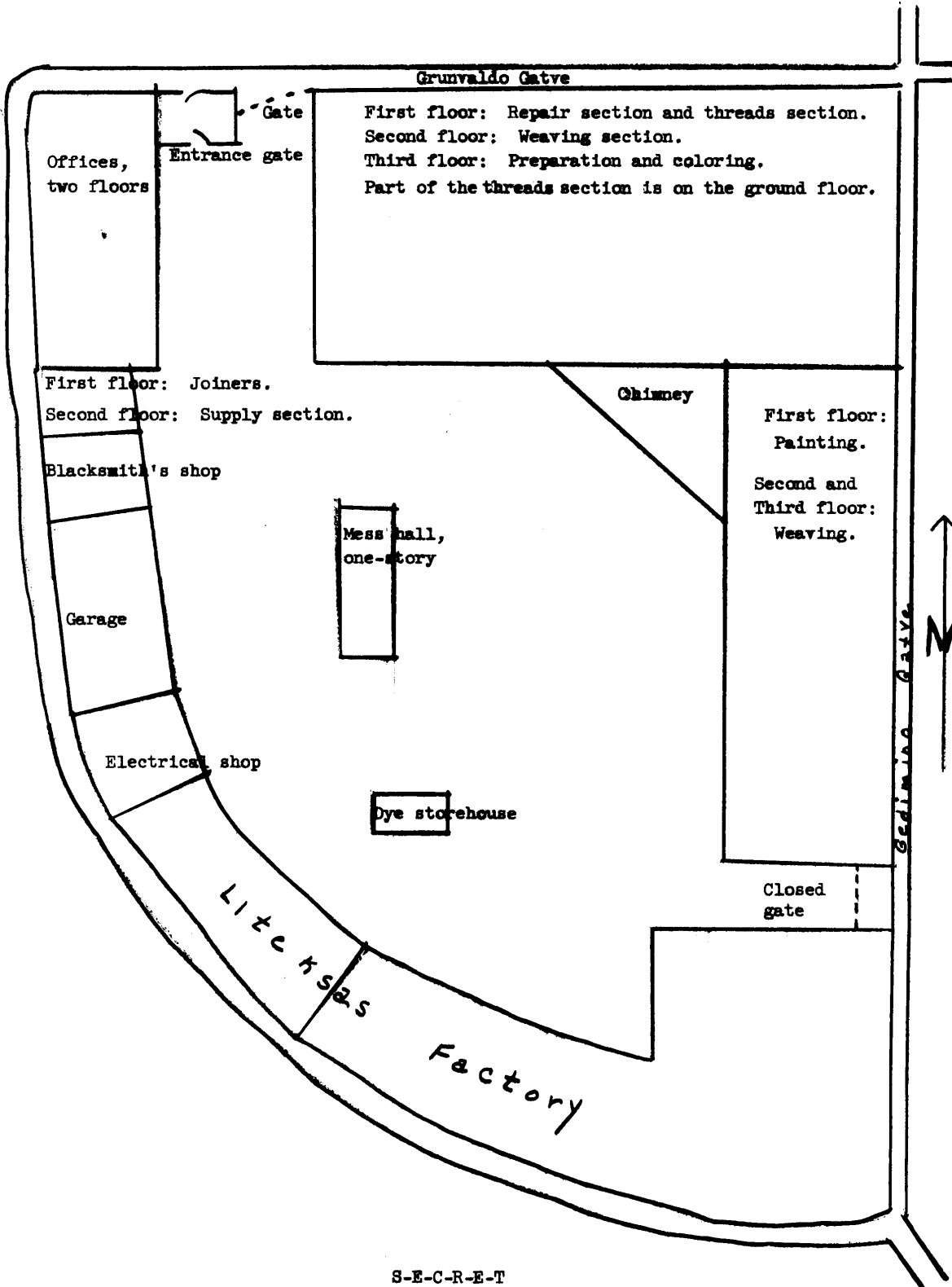
-14-

Sketch No. 2

Kauno Audinidi Silk Factory in Kaunas

Approximate scale: 1 cm = 15 m

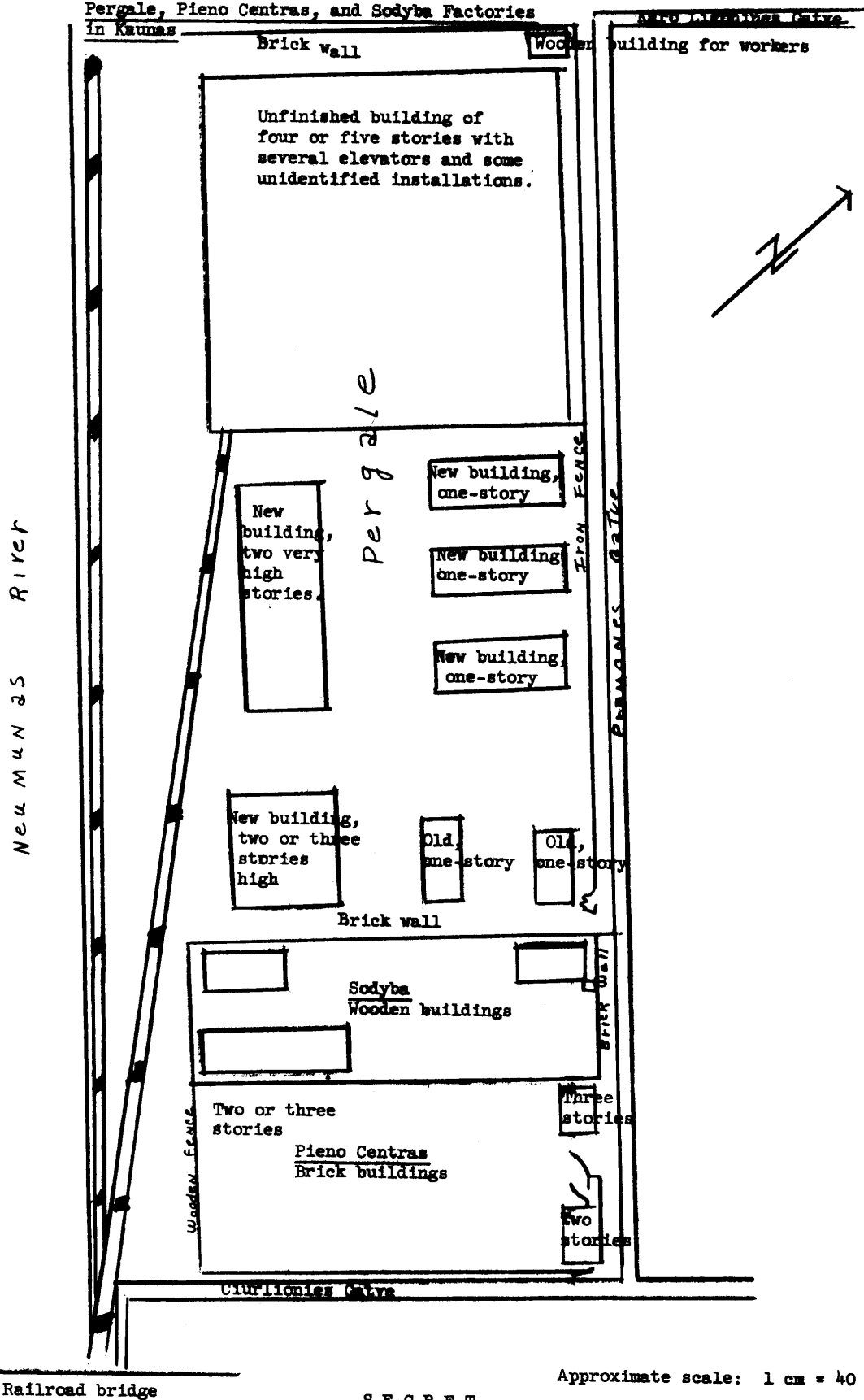
All buildings are of brick.



S-E-C-R-E-T

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Sketch No. 3.

Pergale, Pieno Centras, and Sodyba Factories
in Kaunas

S-E-C-R-E-T

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